

The News-Review

Published Daily Except Sunday by the
News-Review Company, Inc.
Entered as second class matter May 7, 1939, at the post office at
Roseburg, Oregon, under act of March 3, 1879.
CHARLES V. STANTON Editor EDWIN L. KNAPP Manager
Member of the Associated Press, Oregon Newspaper Publishers
Association, the Audit Bureau of Circulations
Represented by WEST-HOLLIDAY CO., INC., offices in New York, Chicago,
San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES—In Oregon—By Mail—Per Year \$6.00, six months \$3.50,
three months \$2.25. By City Carrier—Per Year \$10.00 (in advance), less than
one year, per month \$1.00. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per Year \$9.00, six
months \$5.75, three months \$3.75.

TRAGEDY STRIKES TWICE

By CHARLES V. STANTON

A plane crash has again taken heavy toll from the ranks of Republican leadership in Oregon. Four men, two of them members of the State Legislature, and the others nominees for legislative posts, died Sunday in an accident in Klamath County, where last October a similar crash took the lives of Governor Earl Snell, Secretary of State Robert S. Farrell Jr., President of the Senate Marshall Cornett, and Pilot Cliff Hogue.

Each of the men killed in Sunday's accident was prominent, not only in political circles but in civic activities. Individually they had contributed much to the growth, progress and welfare of their respective communities.

Aviation, in the public mind, will suffer from this tragedy. Had the deaths resulted from automobile accidents there would have been less public interest in the cause of death. But, because aviation still is comparatively new, the accident will loom larger in the public mind.

But regardless of the cause of death, Oregon can ill afford to lose men of such political and business stature. The coincidence involved in the tragedy opens old wounds.

Political Juggling of Charges

Congressman Lowell Stockman is reported to have told the Pendleton Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon meeting that it will be helpful in securing congressional appropriations for the proposed Ryan dam if a larger part of the cost can be charged to flood control.

Commenting on the Congressman's statement, the *East Oregonian*, Pendleton, says:

There is much common sense in what Lowell Stockman told the Pendleton flood committee on Monday. It is obvious that we are more likely to secure Ryan dam if the army engineers approve charging the major part of the cost to flood control.

We are not familiar with the plans for the Ryan dam. If it is to be used exclusively for flood control, then there should be no objection to charging ALL the cost to that purpose. But we understand it is also to be a power dam. A power dam is virtually useless for flood control. The reservoir for a power dam must be kept FULL if it is to have sufficient head to generate electricity. On the other hand, the reservoir of a flood control dam must be kept EMPTY except when used to hold back flood run-off.

The army engineers reportedly are charging 42 per cent of the cost of Ryan dam against flood control.

As we have said repeatedly, we have no objection to the construction of power dams when due consideration is given other resources. We do object, however, to disguising a power dam as a flood control project and misleading the public.

The reason it is easier to obtain congressional approval for a dam when a large part of the cost is charged to flood control and irrigation is that the private power block and private power lobby vigorously fight public power extensions. Resistance is weakened in proportion to claims for other benefits, but at the same time the public mind is being deceived.

Perhaps the additional charge for flood control is justified in connection with the proposed Ryan dam, in which case no criticism is intended. On the other hand, the fact that the project is to be used for generation of power leads to suspicion that the suggested change in charging costs is a matter of political juggling.

Jo Ann Amorde, Miss Oregon for 1947, and one of the runners-up in last year's Miss America contest, has been chosen as "Queen of Campus Queens" by a nationally circulated magazine. The Sutherland beauty, who won national honors and a scholarship through her start as Miss Roseburg, is now a popular student at University of Oregon. Her combination of beauty, personality, and high degree of intelligence should in the future add much to the many well-deserved honors already received.

For Pete's Sake Stop Arguing and Shoot!



Scrap from the MENDING BASKET

By Vianett S. Martin

"The devil on wheels" was the way the town fathers viewed him after he began tearing around the town and countryside on his motorcycle. It had been trying enough when he would toss boxes of dynamite into the pickup and rattle down through Main Street on his way home from the freight office. But now—

His education had been unanimously cut short by the faculty of the town high school after he set off a cannon firecracker in the assembly room.

Many's the time he circled our car, as my father drove along the highway, around and around, with a grin of delight, then away he would streak with a farewell wave.

What to do with him? His father was one of the leading business men, and frankly confessed the boy was 'beyond' him!

Then somebody had a bright idea. "Make him a motorcycle cop!" They did.

I'm telling you the sheikels began to pour into the town treasury as the hapless motorists were 'taught' and escorted to the authorities. Friend or stranger—it mattered not. Traffic laws were traffic laws—the motorcycle officer was there to see they were observed or else!

We moved away and I never did hear what became of the young man, but my guess is that he married, became the father of a family over whom he ruled with a firm hand, and allowed no lapses from conventional behavior. Isn't that the way it goes?

I was reminded of this boy when I heard the story of a chief of police in Little Rock, Arkansas, who enrolled about three thousand youngsters as junior police. The drop in juvenile delinquency was proof of the value of the idea. Specific instances were given of violators of the law being caught through intelligent observation by some 'junior policemen.'

So often a child or an adolescent gets into trouble because there is no direction in his thinking; he gets started going round and round like a squirrel cooped up in a cage—mentally, I mean—and giving him an incentive saves him from juvenile pitfalls.

side PROBLEMS OF STRATEGIC AIR WARFARE."

WHAT does that mean? Again we little people can only guess. The fact that a cautiously worded story is released to the press might merely mean that we're laying another gun on the poker table.

But it is fairly obvious that we have bet our wad on strategic air warfare. The Russians seem to be betting their roll on the older system of ground warfare supported by planes—in the manner of the German blitz.

Suppose, for example, the Russians should go all out and start their divisions rolling westward toward the English Channel. We'd (presumably) let them go—because we couldn't do much to stop them, anyway. We'd then (presumably) zoom over their heads with our big bombers and destroy Russia in THEIR REAR.

Atom bombs aren't much good against troops properly deployed in open order in the field. Their job is to destroy the factories that make the weapons without which ground troops can't fight.

THIS little tale about our JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF getting together to CONSIDER PROBLEMS OF STRATEGIC AIR WAR might be a gentle hint to Moscow as to what will happen if Russia's divisions should start shooting.

Anything might happen in a poker game as big as this one.

Chapel to be Erected At Children's Farm Home

PORTLAND, Aug. 24.—(AP)—A children's chapel will be erected at the Children's Farm Home at Corvallis as the Women's Christian Temperance Union's 25th anniversary project.

Sunday schools in Oregon will be asked to contribute \$40,000 for the building.

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

IS BOYCOTT SO BAD?

The Oregon Statesman
We note with interest and arched eyebrows that the Western Livestock Journal of Portland has blamed consumer boycotts on meat on "politicians and big city newspapers." It has gone on to say that "nice old ladies," also in big cities, are being encouraged to carry on such boycotts although why they shouldn't be is not made clear.

What the Livestock Journal seems to suggest—at least to a newspaper which is neither "big city" nor a proponent of boycotts—is that the press and public figures who have urged buyers' strikes, etc., against high meat prices are doing something which in some obscure way is irregular, exceptional and unjustified by conditions which confront every meat customer. It seems to attribute an element of pure cussedness to anybody who would recede at paying a full buck for a pound of tired brisket (as happens in the stores of Chicago, New York, Washington and like places daily), and to imply that such a person is the victim of demagogues of the lackey press.

Not so. Every merchant, meat dealer or purveyor of five carats at diamonds—knows that if he raises his prices too high, his customers will refuse to buy. In effect, they boycott his product. He may even have his prices so high that nobody will buy from him. Then he has a mass boycott, and he needs to look for another occupation.

That is precisely what is happening in meat markets in other parts of the country; not, happily, in Oregon as yet. The red stuff in the coolers simply costs too much. It is not the dealer's fault, necessarily, or the packer's, or the stock grower's. All have high costs to contend with, and a greedy market to supply. It is simply that combination of economic circumstances have forced the price of meat so high that many customers feel forced to withdraw from the market and are convinced that the only way in which the price of meat can be reduced for themselves and their neighbors is by letting the entire meat industry know that their product is unsalable at the prices asked. There is nothing un-American or exceptional or demagogic about this; it is simply the law of supply and demand at work, with demand saying "not" to supply. The alternative would have been government price-fixing and rationing long since as President Truman more or less diffidently asked, and that would almost certainly have meant instant shortages in the butcher shops, and a sudden, noxious flowering of all the black and grey markets in the country.

The Livestock Journal goes on to note that the campaign against high meat prices, "if successful," would turn attention to all high-priced commodities and bring on "a major depression." Well, it wouldn't be a bad idea at all if a great deal of attention were paid to all high-priced commodities, with a view to altering the conditions which have made them such. That it would necessarily bring on "a major depression," is highly questionable. That it would stimulate a healthy readjustment in the pricing of consumer goods in general is rather more likely, and earnestly to be hoped. . . . Meanwhile, don't blame the nice old ladies. They can't help it if they like to eat 20-cent beefsteak. We all do.

For fast travel on low, a penguin slides on its stomach, propelling itself with its feet and flippers.

Government To Again Buy Dried Surplus Fruits

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—(AP)—The Agriculture Department announced yesterday that it will buy surplus dried fruits this season to prevent loss of the food and to support producers' prices. Total purchases, it said, may amount to 200,000 tons. Purchases were made from last season's production, also for the same purposes.

The department said the quantity of each dried fruit bought will depend upon the total supplies of that fruit available and the extent of demand for it in domestic trade channels.

It estimated maximum purchases of each dried fruit may be about 85,000 tons each of raisins and prunes, 12,000 tons of dried figs; 6,000 tons of dried apricots; 5,000 tons of dried peaches; 5,000 tons of evaporated apples (white stock), and 1,500 tons of dried pears.

As was the case last season, the government-bought fruits will be used in foreign relief feeding programs and in the school lunch program in this country.

The department said the dried fruit industry is in a poor condition because it has almost lost completely its prewar export market. Before the war, it normally exported 35 to 40 per cent of its production in an amount averaging 200,000 tons per year.

Conditions of purchase will be of U. S. grade C or better. Purchases will be made from processors upon a bid and acceptance basis. Should purchases of natural condition fruit be made from producers, an announced price basis, will be used.

Probably not more than 900 tons (processed weight) of dried prunes will be bought in the Northwest, the department said. The remainder will be bought in California from the industry prune program committee in the form of natural condition or unprocessed fruit at a price equal to a seven-cent-per-pound basis, or from processors.

The purchase from processors will be bought on the basis of bids on fruit processed from natural condition fruit purchased from the prune committee or other producers at a price of not less than a seven-cent-per-pound basis.

The department said it will decide later whether purchases of dried apricots and peaches from processors will be conditioned upon processors' paying specified prices to producers for the natural condition dried apricots and peaches used in processing the quantity bought by the government.

Purchases of dried apples and pears will be made from processors on the bid basis. The tonnages of dried apples will be allocated between the producing area in California and in other states.

Those selling dried fruits to the government will be required to acquire physical possession of the natural conditioned fruit from producers within 10 days, and to be prepared to start delivery within 12 days following the date of sales contract with the department.

U.S. Citizenship Restored to 2,000 Jap-Americans

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—(AP)—Federal Judge Louis E. Goodman presented a pre-Christmas present to 2,000 Japanese-Americans yesterday.

Judge Goodman ruled that the names of the 2,000—who had renounced their American citizenship during the war—may be added to a list of Tule Lake Japanese whose citizenships will be restored. Approximately 2,900 names already are on the list.

The rulings will become effective in approximately 120 days, or just about Christmas.

During the war thousands of Japanese were kept in a Tule Lake relocation camp near the California-Oregon border.

Previously, Judge Goodman had ruled in an interlocutory decree that the Tule Lake Japanese renounced their citizenship under "duress," and therefore were deprived of it unlawfully. The decree, however, had not been entered officially, in order to permit the addition of names.

A telegram from the Attorney General's office in Washington today protested the inclusion of the 2,000 on the list, saying it would create an "intolerable" expense to the government to have to conduct an investigation prior to restoring citizenship.

East Asian Shrub May Upset Fabric Industry

SYDNEY.—(AP)—A Sydney man claims to have found a cheap way of recovering fiber from the ramie plant. If claims of the inventor Mark Wise are proved correct, a world "fabric revolution" may follow.

Ramie is an East Asian shrub that grows 3 ft. to 8 ft. high. It lives for 10 to 20 years and can be cut every six months. It yields about one ton of fiber an acre, compared with about 200 pounds of cotton an acre. The Chinese have used ramie fiber for weaving for 200 years. They have recovered the fiber by hand. Hundreds of machines have been invented and millions of dollars have been spent in the search for a mechanical way of separating fiber from the wood, bark, and insoluble gums.

Sydney inventor Wise says he has been working on the problem 10 years. For the past five years he has been under Federal Government supervision. Ramie is said to be the strongest known vegetable fiber. It can be woven into the silkiest lingerie or the strongest hawker.

Bentley Case Helps Explain How 'Idealists' are Duped by Soviet

By JAMES THRASHER

Miss Elizabeth T. Bentley met the press on the radio the other night. Four sharp-minded reporters questioned her, and some of her answers gave listeners a brief look into the workings of an American Communist's mind. It was an interesting, if somewhat bewildering, glimpse.

The confessed courier for a Soviet spy ring graduated from college in the depression year of 1930. She spent a year in Fascist Italy. Her life up to this time had been rather sheltered, she told the reporters. Then suddenly she found herself facing the rather sordid facts of life in a time of economic turmoil. This, plus her experience in Italy, led her through some "front" organizations to membership in the party.

Miss Bentley accepted a reporter's suggestion that deficiency in her education might account for her becoming a Communist. But the story she told suggests that she might also have admitted to some deficiency in perception.

After living under Fascism, this American-born-and-reared woman permitted Communists to persuade her that the Italian and American governments were equally bad and, in fact, much the same. Today, she said, she thinks the United States has the best form of government in the world. But for more than a decade she apparently persisted in a contrary notion.

Bribe Is Turning Point

Miss Bentley admitted that she stuck with communism because she was idealistic. She probably would not deny that she was also gullible. For years she clung to the idea that her work against her own government was done not so much to aid Russia as it was to promote the communism of the United States by aiding the (then) only Communist government in the world.

Miss Bentley must have been one of the more intelligent and trustworthy native members of the CP, for she seems to have had some responsible assignments. Yet she admitted that it was several years before she suspected that any of her party

superiors' actions were motivated by base, selfish desires.

Even when she finally met and worked with Russian agents it was some time before she decided that they were, as she put it, "cheap politicians." She had considered it a good Communist's duty to sacrifice time and money to the cause. Her final disillusionment came, she said, when Soviet agents forced her to accept a bribe of \$2000 from them or be considered a traitor.

Explains Many Cases

It was not possible in a half hour of diversified talk for Miss Bentley to explain whether she was as disillusioned with communism itself as with its agents. But, by inference, she did sketch an outline of the lack of reasoning that must have duped many gullible young Americans into joining and staying in this alien and enemy party.

That is not to say that Miss Bentley's case is a model one. There must be a great variety of social, economic and emotional causes which lead Americans to renounce their country and their minds to the insistent call of reason. It would probably take a psychoanalyst to uncover them.

But perhaps story explains why a relatively few American Communists and their larger clique of fellow travelers offer such a real threat to national security. They must surely be duped by dogma and hypnotized into accepting unreasonably before they can choose to become Communists. In such a state they are already the willing, unquestioning tools of foreign agents engaged in the most sinister missions.

Domestic heating in the United States uses about one in every five tons of coal mined in the country.

STAUNCH

as Douglas County's
Douglas Fir

Douglas County
State Bank

Member—Federal
Deposit Insurance Corp.

HELP!

ALL MEMBERS PATRICK KELLEY
POST 2468 V. F. W. MEET
AT THE ROSEBURG ARMORY

Tuesday, Aug. 24, 8:00 P. M.

Special Business

Be There!

Guided Missile To Carry Atom Bomb Labeled U.S. Must

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—(AP)—The nation's top military commanders returned to their desks today after a second closely guarded huddle away from Washington.

As in the case of his March session of the joint chiefs of staff at Key West Fla., Secretary of Defense Forrestal delayed any immediate word of decisions reached over the weekend at Newport, R. I.

The two-day meeting at the Naval War College there closed yesterday in the same tight-lipped secrecy that surrounded it ever since the first announcement that it would be held.

While these top-secret meetings were in progress, however, the Air Force let it be known that one of the things it would like to have most of all is a guided missile capable of carrying an atom-bomb to a target 5,000 miles away—and faster than the speed of sound.

Such a weapon was labeled a must in the final report of Gen. Carl Spaatz, who turned over his job as Air Force chief of staff to Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg several weeks ago.

Spaatz said that since there is no existing defense against a weapon of this type the United States must be the first to develop it. He said it has been a prime objective ever since the

guided missiles program was launched. But he gave no hint what, if any, progress has been made.

Bargaining Election Stated at Two Mills

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—(AP)—The National Labor Relations Board has ordered an election at the Johnson Lumber Company of Blachly and Junction City, Ore., before Sept. 19.

Employees of the sawmill at Blachly and planing mill at Junction City will vote on a collective bargaining unit. Supervisors and clerks will be excluded.

The petition for the vote was filed by the AFL-United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

BOMBS FOR TSETSES
LONDON.—(AP)—The Tsetse fly is being attacked with a bomb. The colonial insecticides committee says that the bomb assault on the fly will be made experimentally on an uninhabited island of Lake Victoria.

Scientists believe that a chemical bomb dropped by a helicopter will release an insecticidal smoke which will be kept close to the ground by jungle foliage. The insecticidal smoke may not annihilate the fly which is a major problem to the livestock industry, but other insects as well. And some of them are beneficial to man. A problem is to make the smoke selective. An uninhabited region was chosen for the experiments to minimize injury if the plan is not feasible.